Alabama Reporter.

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VOLUME XX. TALLADEGA, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1863. NO. 47.

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ALABAMA REPORTER.

THURSDAY MORNING Nov 26

MR. THOS. S. SMITH of Sylacogga, is my authorized agent during my absence from the county.
Feb. 18th 1862. L. S. WHITE

The Lockhart Cadets.

This Company composed of boys under eighteen years of age, raised by Lts. McCaw and Davidson and called in honor of Col. Lockhart made their first appearance on our streets on Wednesday evening. No one who saw them could have failed to notice, that it was a company of manly looking boys presenting as gallant a bearing and soldierlike appearance as any that has made its appearance upon our streets in many a day. A looker on remarked "if those are boys I would like to know how large men grow in the country they came from."

We understand that this company is to be assigned to Provost duty at Selma and will relieve the companies now stationed at that place so, that they may enter upon active service in the field. It is also stated that other companies of like kind are to be raised to discharge similar duties at all the different Posts in this State. We understand that it is Col. Lockharts intention to put every able bodied man, liable to military duty, in the field. And to have all Post duty and home service rendered by wounded and disabled soldiers and exempts. This is a capital idea and the Col. will have his patriotic movement cordially endorsed by the whole community.

Trial and Verdict.

M. McElderry, S. M. Jemison and Eli Pritchett, who were indicted for the killing of Patrick Kelley have had their trial and after a full investigation Messrs. Caldwell and Walden, representing the State, and Messrs. White, Bradford and Henderson, the Defendants, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal as to Pritchett and of manslaughter in the second degree as to McElderry and Jemison. McElderry pays a fine of one thousand and Jemison of five hundred dollars.

We are under obligations to Mr. John Collins of Cropwell, St. Clair co., for a mammoth sweet potato, the largest we have seen this season, for which he will please receive our thanks.

Confederate States Senator.

Hon. Richard W. Walker was elected Confederate States Senator on the 20th ballot.

Rumors have been current that Longstreet had taken Knoxville. It seems that these reports lack confirmation, active operations are on foot in that quarter, and it is believed by those best informed that Knoxville will very soon be in our possession again.

It is also believed that another great battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, probably near the old Chickamauga battle ground.

The following is an extract from a letter of Capt. McAfee's to a friend of Serg't Swicegood's.

"Among the many noble hearts which on the night of the 3rd of July laid cold and pulseless, there was no more gallant soldier, [illegible] His, as you are aware was not a nature to manifest its worth by words or meaningless professions. But his genial generous heart, his sterling integrity, his unassuming manners ever made him friends among the worthy, and his high sense of honor and his incorruptibility as a man, were acknowledged and appreciated by every one who knew him—no one knew him as I did—as a friend, comrade, intimate associate and confidante, these qualities were heightened and intensified; for he was not a man to become common place by intimacy, and for these I loved him as only the soldier can love his worthy brother. We all and our country sustain in him a common loss. But the cheering record is left us, that he is not lost to us. "He is not dead but only gone before;" for if there is christianity in man, it certainly existed in his heart; nor was his religion a flickering uncertain flame, almost dying out when no danger was nigh, and giving a fitful spasmodic glare while death seemed hovering around, far different. He wore it as a garment, bearing it about him everywhere, at all times and under all circumstances; and when the fatal ball pierced his brain, nor left him time for thought or prayer, it found him ready. 'Twas this shield—this armour that made him ever ready for the battle field, for when called into action, suddenly or otherwise I never saw an instants hesitation or trepidation in his manner and I *know* none existed in his heart. Next to heaven he loved his country, and no fatigue or danger ever made him forget or ignore for a moment his devotion to our cause.

WOOL WANTED!

The farmers are politely requested to send in their Wool to the Government.—It is very much needed to make clothing for the army. The winter is coming and the soldiers must be clothed.

JAS. E. PEEBLES,
Capt. & Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist. Ala.

Saffold and Figures are elected State Printers over Shorter and Reid

The following gentlemen were elected as Trustees for the University of Alabama.

3d Judicial Circut, J. R. Blecker,
6th " " A. B. Meek,
7th " " Dr. T. J. Foster,
10th " " G. S. Walden.

We publish below a portion of the Speech delivered by Hon. Robt. Toombs before the Georgia Legislature;

Fellow Citizens, there is one polar star in all our calamities, that can guide and direct us. The CONSTITUTION OF OUR COUNTRY. That Constitution is not alone your wisdom, or the wisdom of our fathers of 1787, but it is the concentrated wisdom of centuries, of time and of experience; and the only mode by which we can preserve and maintain our liberties and our independence is to stand by it.—Adherence to it will give us strength and efficiency; departure from it as a necessary consequence will bring evil upon our cause, and upon our country. It is our ark of safety. it is the embodiment of all those great principles which have shielded liberty in all ages of the world. By this chart we must seek to determine where lays the dividing line between the civil and military authority of this country. And when this is done it will be found that the military should be subordinate to the civil authority. Liberty is always endangered, in civil and indeed in all wars by the activity of the military authority. Again and again has liberty been wrecked and lost in the struggle—while war is often the only security for liberty, it is ever a danger and a menace to it. Our ancestors whose sufferings were greater than ours; I mean than those of the people of Georgia, though not greater perhaps than those of some of the other States, provided against such encroachments, and during the whole seven years of their war with Great Britain, maintained the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and it will now be found that our Constitution which has some times been erroneously termed a Peace Constitution (for it was made in war and for war as well as peace,) will be adequate to every emergency which may arise, whether in peace or in war, whether in our day or in future time.—This Constitution is the life of the nation. Preserve it and you must conquer; destroy it and you may gain independence but you will lose liberty. It is necessary that you should give it your earnest and loyal support, for it has in itself all necessary means of peaceful, and the successful resistence to all encroachments upon your rights, either from within or without. It lays at the feet of the Confederate Government, every drop of the blood and every cent of the wealth of the people—dedicates it to the public weal. It only limits the mode of raising and applying both to the public [illegible] past standing guard over the safety of the present and the future—holding even the scale, that equity and justice may preside over and sanctify the sacrifice. When this is done, you will hear of no complaints, of no discontents among our patriotic people, on account of public burdens. Lay their burthens with equality, equity and justice, discontent will disappear, confidence will be restored, and the clouds which now hang over us will soon be dispelled.

The Constitution ordains that the persons, houses, papers and effects of all persons, shall be protected against unreasonable search and seizure, except upon affidavit and probable cause, except persons in the military service of the Confederacy; that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by due process of law; that private property shall not be taken even for public use, without just compensation. In these, and in numerous other clauses of the Constitution, you will find the rights of the people fenced about and defended by ample guaranties. The grant of military power is liberal and large, and should be large. The Constitution so designed it, at the same time that it prescribed the rules and regulations under which the power is to be exercised, and subordinates it to the civil authority of the country. This Constitution grants full power to Congress to pass rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces; including the militia, when in actual service of the Confederate States. This grant is broad and comprehensive, but comprehends expressly only persons in the military service of the country, and gives no power to govern any other citizen of the country.—This is law—military law—constitutional military law. It marks out plainly the dividing line between civil and military law and the persons subject to the law.—This is not martial law. That is a term unknown to Governments. Martial law means the abrogation of all law—the subversion of all constitutions, and the substitution in their stead, of military orders, the substitution of provost marshals in lieu of Justices, Sheriffs, Judges, and Juries. Let these instrumentalities of despotism cease in the Confederate States. The power to take private property for public use, is impliedly granted in the Constitution, but in the same clause, just compensation is expressly provided to be paid. Even thus limited, it was granted and intended to be used, as fully appears by the Constitution itself, only in temporary and pressing emergencies, and when the ordinary power of "supporting armies" by the constitutional mode of raising money by taxation, and purchasing and furnishing supplies, could not be made available.

It was really made and intended as a limitation on power and a further security to the property of the people. It was never intended that a man's property should be taken from him, and he be deprived of his honest earnings by agents, often by irresponsible agents who might pass over through partiality and favoritism one class, and levy the contributions for the support of our armies on another. The injustice might be monstrous. These agents become our legislators and law givers; they may reward friends, punish enemies, and provide for themselves instead of our armies. No sane man could ever be brought to support so monstrous and unjust a system of taxation; it is spoliation, and if it is persisted in it will work ruin to the republic. Rights must be respected and justice must be done, or we endanger all. I have heard it frequently stated, and it has been maintained in some of the newspapers in Richmond, that we should now sacrifice liberty to independence; but I tell you, my countrymen, the two are inseparable. If we lose our liberty we shall also lose our independence; and when our Congress determined to support our armies by impressments, gathering supplies wherever they found them most convenient, and forcing them from those from whom their agents might choose to take them in violation of the fundamental principles of our constitution which require all burdens to be uniform and just, and paying for them such prices as they choose, they made a fatal blunder, which cannot be persisted in without endangering our cause, and probably working ruin to our Government. The moment they departed from the plain rule laid down in the constitution; that impressments of private property should only be made in cases where absolute necessity require them they laid the foundation for discontent among the people, they discouraged labor, and incorporated a principle which is not only in violation of the constitution, but fatal to all rights of property.—The constitution [illegible] peace. If it is overthrown we are already conquered. Liberty is lost when a man holds his life, liberty and property, not under the law, but at the mere pleasure of another. Stand therefore, by the constitution of your country, which you have sworn to support, and which all the public officers have sworn to support, from the President down to the lowest officer in the country. There is duty, safety and honor in that course. I hope to stand by it in peace or in war, through evil as well as through good report.

Then when you come to levy burdens, it matters not how heavy they be, if they are necessary, so they be just. If 5 per cent. of the wealth of the country will answer, take only that, but if 10, or 20, or 50 per cent are necessary, if the last dollar of the country, and the last drop of blood are necessary, take that; for I would rather see this whole country the cemetery of freemen than the habitation of slaves (Applause).

Therefore it is not a question how much shall be levied for the support of our government, but only that your levies be just and uniform. The citizens of this country demand that they shall be permitted to bear their just proportion of the burdens that may be necessary in the achievement of our independence.—They demand that if provisions are necessary for the support of our armies in the field; if horses are necessary; if clothing, if property of any kind is needed; they demand that the burden of supplying it shall not fall on a few individuals, but on society at large, and in just and uniform proportion on all. It is the right, the privilege, as well as the duty, of all, to bear a just and equal portion of the demands of the government. When, therefore, the government seeks to levy its supplies through commissaries, or other agents, by impressment, instead of entering the market, as others do, and purchasing them, it deprives the people of the right which they claim of bearing their just proportion of the burdens as well as of the benefits of the government. The wisdom of twenty centuries is against this policy, and I here affirm that it will not support the army, and will ruin the republic. Already it has deprived many of their honest earnings, and left their families in penury, want, and dependence, and I call on you to right them (Applause). Such a system has never been pursued with profit to the country from the time of Alexander the Great down to the present time. Gen. Scott did not practice it, even when in the enemy's country. From the whole of his march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, he obtained his supplies by purchases, and obtained them plentifully, while our armies, which depend for their support on impressments, have often been upon half rations, all over the country, even where provisions are abundant. There are said to be nine millions of people in our Confederacy. There are 1,100,000 black and white in our own State, and provisions are ample for the support of all, if they were only distributed, and yet the course which has been pursued in obtaining supplies for the army has reduced it almost to the point of starvation, even in the midst of plenty; and in the name of the Constitution and of justice I have come to protest against it. It is your business, as legislators, to provide for the wants of those who may have suffered from this system in your midst, and I hope you will do it. If it requires taxation, impose it; if a loan, make it; whatever is necessary, do it, that the families of those who are in need of provisions and clothing, whether because what they have had has been taken from them by the government, or whether the absence of their natural protectors in the military service of the country, has deprived them of support, do all that is necessary to make them comfortable — You have the power, and you should exercise it (Applause).—

Why can not the government go into the market as others do and purchase their supplies? It is said that the people will not sell for the currency at reasonable rates. Well, if they will not sell for one price, pay another. You have the power of raising what is necessary for the country. If one dollar is not sufficient, raise ten—pay just compensation, market price for all commodities not monopolized and tax those who are able to pay. Why should all the burdens fall on one class, as it has heretofore fallen almost exclusively on the agriculturalist?—Why should the capitalist, the merchant, the manufacturer, the speculator, the extortioner be passed over? They have remained at home during the war and made money. Why should not the agriculturalist? They are a favored class; there are no exempts among them; they have been the greatest sufferers in this war, both in blood and treasure.

But shall I proceed? If a man advocates such principles as these, it is to be said he is against the administration.—[Laughter.]

I say to you in all candor, that the course our government has pursued in obtaining its supplies has sowed the seeds of discontent broadcast over the land, and is generating hostility to the government itself. Look at the practical workings of it in your own State. In the Northern section of it the hand of Providence has been laid heavily upon them for the last two years. Last year the rains were withheld from them. Sterility cursed, and old mother Earth seemed to forget her children. This year the frost has come, and, in addition, the foot of the invader has been set upon the land, and blighted the prospects of the agriculturalist. Famine, war, and worse than impressment, has laid its hand upon them, and you are asked to make provisions for the support of many who will be unable, from these causes, to support themselves, and I hope you will do it.—In addition to this, the impressing agent has gone around and in many cases robbed the families of their meagre support for the year. As a consequence, the soldiers in the field have become discontented, and desertions have taken place. It is useless to attempt to conceal these facts. You know them to be true, and our enemy knows them to be true. The part of wisdom is to rectify the evils, not to conceal them. It is your duty, as the guardians of the people of Georgia, to speak out, and see to it that the Republic shall suffer no detriment at the hands of those whose duty it is to guard and defend her interests. You are bound to see to it that the rights and liberty of the people are maintained.

I will next invite your attention to another not less important topic. Our currency is depreciated. We have gone on increasing the amount of Treasury credits month after month and year after year, and yet we wonder that our credits are not worth as much as standard bullion, as if the experience of all ages was not uniform that the greater the amount of the circulation, even if it were gold itself, the less would be the value, and that whenever the circulation, no matter of what it consisted, exceeded the wants of trade, that it must of absolute necessity depreciate. At the beginning of this war, when I was honored by the convention of the people of Georgia with a seat in the Provisional Congress, the Government borrowed $15,000,000 by pledging one eighth of a cent per pound on all the cotton exported from this country, payable in nothing but gold and silver or the coupons of the bonds, and for the first year of the war they were on a par value with gold and silver, and even at the present time, when gold and silver have greatly increased in value, are worth 80 or 100 per cent premium, and with this loan and Treasury notes, not exceeding the taxes of the year, the war was carried on for the first year. But the war enlarged its dimensions. Our enemy, after putting 75,000 men into the field, went on increasing their army, until it had accumulated an army to fight against us which neither we nor they, nor any human being ever dreamed would have been called out. Column after column and army after army did we roll back, of this mighty host, until he in the madness of his lust for dominion, with the seas at his command, levied troops from every part of the world to bring against us in order to take from us this magnificent land which the Creator had given us.—Still our troops did not falter. We needed more money to meet these great events, which was raised by an easy but unsafe mode. The great error we committed was this: as soon as we issued an amount of currency adequate to the wants of commerce we did not stop, but went on increasing the amount one hundred and fifty millions, four hundred millions, six hundred millions and the result was inevitable—the depreciation from the first of March last to the first of July has been at the rate of 5 per cent. per day up to the 1st of July. It seemed to be overlooked that while you increase the issues of the government you in the same proportion depreciate the value of the currency, and that the increased issue of Treasury notes did not increase the value of the currency. It cannot be otherwise, it is governed by a law, a law that no human legislation can control. You may by appeals to patriotism or by intimidation induce men to take it, but after which every means will fail and the value of your issue must finally be determined by the inexorable standard on gold and silver—the world's measure. And all these laws regulating the prices of produce or of other articles of commerce, and establishing maximums will not induce these credits to be taken when it becomes worthless and will have no other effect than to discourage industry, to sow the seeds of discontent among the people, and to raise up a party against the government itself. This is a law as invariable as that which makes the Oconee flow, and to mingle its waters with the Atlantic ocean. Men may re-enact the folly of Canute, but they cannot arrest the laws of nature. Appeals to patriotism to sustain a currency on false principles [illegible] may give to the Government of their substance; that is patriotic, yet it cannot sustain a currency based on false principles. They had better give to the poor with the better assurance that the Great Paymaster will reward them, for He hath said "he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." You must then give all your energies to the real improvement of your currency. Redeem your issue of treasury notes first by loans as far as you can—then tax for the balance of the excess; bring the quantity down to the requirements of commerce and it will regain its value. Neglect to do this and shame and dishonor stare you in the face.

Your cause will suffer from the want of that which is as necessary for our success as an army. This is no new thing. Our ancestors tried the plan we have been pursuing, in the revolution of 1776. They issued $200,000,000 of notes which being vastly in excess of the requirements of commerce speedily depreciated in value until in 1780, $300 were worth but $1, and soon afterwards these credits ceased to exchange commodities. This was in the darkest days of the revolution, but still the war and our cause triumphed. It was strong in the strength, and right in the vitality of truth, and it triumphed in despite of human folly. In 1790, seven years after the war had ended, the States not having provided for this currency the new Government agreed to receive them on a new loan at the rate of one hundred dollars for one in money. And that is the history to which we have been shutting our eyes. The French were simple enough to follow our exploded errors with the same result. When assignats ran the same race and had greatly depreciated, a great effort was made to induce the people to take them, but notwithstanding the penalty of death was affixed to a refusal to receive them in payment for debts and commodities, the effort failed, and assignats were duly chronicled among financial follies. But her revolution did not fail. They abandoned the policy, and enacted a better and wiser system; and by wiser counsels, under the enlightened policy of Napoleon they carried their eagles in triumph over a great portion of the civilized world.

Therefore, we have nothing to fear except from our persistence in folly. Our Government must pass laws by which the amount of currency may be reduced to the required limits, and then instead of our war costing us $500,000,000 a year it will only cost $100,000,000, and instead of having to pay three or five or ten prices for our necessaries we shall get them at their lowest money price, and instead of promising our soldiers 11 dollars per month and paying them one dollar, we can pay them what we promised to pay them, and it will exchange for something wherewith to support their families. It would have been far better to have borrowed money in bonds at 25 cents in the dollar than to haae kept up this folly and delusion a single month.

We must reform and commence by increasing the value of a dollar to that at which the law fixes it, seventeen pennyweights and eight grains of silver, and not let it remain at what it is now worth—about a grain and a half of silver to the dollar. If a debt is incurred by the Government, it will be among ourselves for no other people, I believe will take our credits, and the people must be taxed to the amount it may be found necessary to redeem it.—Our Government has already called for the service, in the field, of the able bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45, and may call out all other able bodied men when necessary Why may it not just as well call for the money to any desirable extent, of those who have been permitted to stay at home and make money?—Money is just as necessary for the prosecution of a war, as soldiers, and the remark of one of the greatest of modern warriors, Louis XIV, is not far from the truth, that when two nations go to war, that one will conquer which has the last dollar in the treasury. I put it to every honest man who has staid at home, if he is not as much bound to aid the Government with the money which he has made during the war, as any soldier is to defend it with his blood.—The man in the army gives all his time, which may be all his capital to defend the lives, liberties and property of himself and his countrymen.—Shall you not give all your acquisitions, at least during the war, for the same purpose? I think so. Look ye to all Revolutions go to the bottom of things.

Then, fellow citizens, as to what you should do in these trying times. You have been sent here to legislate for the good of the people. You have clothed your President with extraordinary but necessary powers for the prosecution of this war for independence. Support him, the head with every legitimate means in your power [illegible] the least encroachments upon public liberty. Let us remember that the President down to the lowest magistrate in the land are but the servants of the people, and not their masters; and therefore a check should be imposed on all unconstitutional measures. You need not fear that your Executive will not be strong enough; he has the control of a thousand millions per annum; Congress has invested him with the power of appointment over the army and in civil appointments, including the power of exemption from military service, which reaches nearly every family in the republic. There is no weakness here; he who is bold enough even to criticise with freedom, has no other shield but the consciousness of rectitude and faith in the truth, and the people.

It may have been expected of me that I would say something of myself on this occasion. I will not. Twenty five years of public service have convinced me that it is in vain for any man in public life to expect to escape censure, detraction and malice, if he serves his country faithfully. I am not vain enough to deem myself an exception to the rule. As a man, I am ready to meet all detractors, but I have no grievances for the public—none to control my public duty. To all my defamers, I will answer, in the language of Danton, "make my name forever infamous, if you can but save my country." All of us who do not look to the enemy stand on the same bottom—one future, one hope, one destiny. Then let all such unite—unite heart and hand for the cause of the country. If you ask me for an example worthy of your imitation, I will give it to you. Imitate the example of our fair country women. They have carried off the palm of patriotism in this War. They have given all, and suffered all, for the cause. Husbands, fathers, brothers, and lovers have all been offered on the altar of the country. They cheered and animated them to rush to the battle field; they have clothed them with their own garments; have followed them to the hospital and the grave; palliated their sufferings in this world and smoothed their pathway to the next.

Gentle woman, realize and accept the grand truth that liberty in its last analysis is but the blood of the brave. (Applause.)

Organization of the Cavalry in the Army of Tennessee.

The army correspondent of the Mobile Register gives the following as the organization of the cavalry connected with the forces under General Bragg:

Major Pollock B. Lee, and Captain Cooper, of the Inspector's department, have been assigned to duty as inspectors of cavalry by order of Gen. Bragg. No more recruits will be received in the cavalry service; so all conscripts that are not in service at present may expect to walk.

The following is announced as the organization of the cavalry of the army of Tennessee:

FIRST DIVISION—BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. WHARTON.

First Brigade—3d Arkansas, 8th and 11th Texas, and 18th Florida regiments.

Second Brigade—1st, (Carter,) 1st, (Wheeler,) 2d, (Ashley,) 4th and 11th Tennessee regiments.

SECOND DIVISION—BRIGADIER GENERAL WILL T. MARTIN.

First Brigade—1st, 3d, 4th, 7th and 57th Alabama regiments.

Second Brigade—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th Ga. regiments.

THIRD DIVISION—BRIGADIER GENERAL F. C. ARMSTRONG.

First Brigade—4th, 5th, 8th, 9th and 10th Tennessee regiments.

Second Brigade—Clay's, Jessee's, Johnson's, and Edmonson's Kentucky battalions.

FOURTH DIVISION—BRIGADIER GENERAL J. H KELLY.

First Brigade—1st, 3d, 8th and 10th Confederate regiments.

Second Brigade—1st, 2d and 9th Kentucky regiments, Bucker's legion, Hamilton's battalion and Allison's squadron Tennesseeans.

RODDEY'S BRIGADE—BRIGADIER GENERAL P. D. RODDEY.

5th, 53d, Johnson's and Moreland's Alabama regiments.

RESIDENCE FOR GEN. LEE.—A resolution has been adopted by the City Council of Richmond, appropriating $60,000 for the purchase of a house, to be tendered free of rent, to General Robert E. Lee, as a family residence. A committee of three was appointed to select a suitable building.

DIED—At her residence near Chandler Springs, Mrs. S. W[illegible], on Friday last, in the 60th year of her age.

$50 REWARD IN GOLD.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 16th inst., at Summit, Blount Co., a horse, saddle and bridle.—The horse a chesnut sorrel with blaze face, between 16 and 17 hands high, 9 years old, scar under the foretop, hind hocks appear deformed, horse a little thick winded, saddle marks on withers and back. It was an English saddle, skirts puffed, black Bearskin housing.—The bridle has a silver plated wrought iron bit, leathers newly sewed on bit with yellow silk.

Address THOS. F. DOUGLASS,
Care of Maj. A. W. Arnold, Summit.

[illegible] will please publish twice (daily) and forward accounts to this office.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A FAMILY of negroes consisting of a woman and four children. Any person wishing to purchase will please call at this office.
Nov. 26, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration were by the Probate Court of Shelby county on the 9th day of November 1863 granted to the undersigned on the estate of Wm. M. Price dec'd late of Shelby co. Ala. All persons holding claims against said estate are notified to present them as required by law, otherwise they will be bared. Persons indebted will please make immediate payment.

JAS. T. LEEPER,
Nov. 19, 1863. Adm'r.

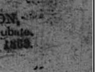
ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Wm. B. Hendrick dec'd late of Randolph county, having been granted to the undersigned on the 28th day of Sept. 1863, by the Probate Court of Randolph county.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred. Persons owing the estate will please make payment.

MARY E. HENDRICK,
Nov. 5, 1863. Adm'x.

ESTRAY MULE.



TAKEN up and posted by Warren Truss before Thos. J. Brown, Esq., a bay mare mule, about 8 years old, some gear marks, back sore, with black legs. Appraised by Jessee Hardin and J. C. Martin at $125,00.

W. H. THORNTON,
Judge of Probate.
Talladega, Ala., Nov. 24, 1863.